

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

Published every Morning—Sundays excepted, by
GEORGE T. HAMMOND,
At 133 Thames Street.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1885.

Interesting to Tea Drinkers.

We commend the following to the attention of tea-drinkers. It may startle them to be aware that the "delicious" green tea which they sip with so much satisfaction at their tea-tables, is a slow poison, operating with deadly effect in deranging their nervous system, engendering disease and undermining their constitutions. All tea is not so; but there are adulterations sold, and too much care cannot be exercised in purchasing a pure article. The article below is communicated to the New York Journal of Commerce, by one who is evidently posted up in the tea business. We copy it entire, as tea has become as much an article of consumption as flour.

Adulterations of Tea.

The study of things pertaining to every day life, is fraught with peculiar interest.

When we reflect that over 20,000,000 pounds of an article are infused annually in the United States, for the purpose of administering to our daily wants, to cheer us on in the duties of life, and afford nourishment to our bodies, we are aroused to a sense of dissatisfaction, to find that much of this article called tea, is grossly adulterated.

Depraved man devotes his life to falsification, and he who succeeds the task, is said to be a "smart man" in these "fast" days of absurdity.

That we may not be victimized by their duplicity, we will examine this our refreshing beverage.

The two general classes of Tea known as "green" and "black," are both subjects for chicanery.

The Chinese, to meet the demand for Tea, are often "obliged" to "make up" the styles to "suit the eye" of the "foreign barbarian," and if at the same time they can deceive the palate, this is their gain. To accomplish this, they use leaves, flowers, roots, barks, buds, seeds and stems of shrubs, plants and trees, foreign to the real "Tea."

The class "green" is more generally known to be colored. To meet this predilection among the Americans for the "verdant," the Celestials use Prussian blue—ferrocyanide of iron—a deadly poison; gypsum—sulphate of lime—or plaster of Paris, such as our farmers use as a manure; turmeric—the root of the *Curcuma longa*; used as a medicine and a dye, to make this beautiful "green." Sometimes the drug indigo is used in the place of the Prussian blue.

To color the "blacks," a preparation of Iron—a most deadly poison—is often used, as well as the juice of certain barks. The leaves of the *Epilobium angustifolium* (excuse the length of this name, as it is botanical) the *Gardenia floribunda*, as well as its flowers, are used to mix with Tea. The leaves of the *Camellia sinensis* and other varieties of the *Camellia*; also those of the *Rose*, their buds and stems, and the leaves of the *Olea fragrans*, as well as their flowers, with a host of others, are mixed in with true Tea for the purpose of adulteration.

Indeed, there are so many leaves growing in China that resemble the Tea leaf in shape and color, that they avail themselves of this species of fraud for the purpose of increasing their wealth.

The writer has often taken these foreign leaves from packages of Tea, some of which possess no more of the flavor or qualities of Tea than the autumn leaves of our own forests.

Lie Tea is the drug of all that pertains to real Tea. It is made from the sweepings of the Chinese Tea-packing houses, consisting of the broken leaves of all the various Teas, both "green" and "black," damaged and spoiled, dust and dirt, cemented together with rice water, or the "gum of the blood of animals," and rolled into grains. If for "black" Tea, it is colored with a preparation of Iron; if for "green," it is colored with turmeric, Prussian blue, and Plaster of Paris, and in appearance is a good imitation of delicious Gunpowder Tea.

The proportion of mineral matter in the genuine Tea leaf, is from 5 to 8 per cent. In the *Lie Tea*, from 37 to 45 per cent., chiefly sand and vile impurities.

This *Lie Tea* is imported to this country—particularly the lying Gunpowder. The writer has a sample out of 2000 boxes which were sold in a New York Tea sale, at four cents per pound, and a Tea judge would, from appearance, decide it to be worth fifty cents or more per pound. This stuff, put with pure "green" Tea, will make a mixture deleterious in its effects upon the constitution of the drinker, and make up a lying compound!

Another variety from the same source, called "Little Tea," "Tea bones"—anomalies in name, as well as quality—is imported to this country for the purpose of adulterating wholesome and good Teas. This is the sweepings of the "Hongs," consisting of the dust of "green" and "black" Teas passed through sieves to make it uniform in size.

There are millions of pounds of damaged Tea, musty, decayed, and those that were once infused, brought to America, and find their way into the stomachs of even the faithful.

The wild Tea plant affords vast quantities of leaves, which are made into a kind of miserable Tea, used for adulterations. It is said for from five to fifteen cents per pound, and even more. The writer has seen one of the Tea plants from the province of Quanton, China, for the purpose of study. Its leaves and flowers are somewhat different from the cultivated varieties from which are collected our good Teas. The Chinese Tea, while it is the same given to those made from the leaves of this plant, "ungilded,"—was wretchedly adulterated with the poisonous mixture before alluded to. The object being to impart to them a beautiful "color," to induce the finest kind, to the "eye." But these blossoming Teas are out of taste, to the refined in judgment.

The "Old Bohan," which our grandmothers tell us about, is made from these

wild leaves, and comes to us under a new name now-a-days for the same purpose as the above. There are other adulterations of this our national beverage; but I have already mentioned enough to show the importance of selecting good, pure, wholesome Teas; and these are imported to this country, both green and black,—requiring, however, a Tea-taster, as a thorough judge of Tea is called, to select and buy them; and no man ought to sell Tea unless he is a good judge, or has a competent person to select for him.

If our merchants would act with discrimination, and never pamper a depraved taste among their customers, these foul mixtures, made in China and in our country, that scatter their demoralizing effects, and slowly, but surely take from our being the sweetness of life, would ere long be doomed to oblivion. There is no beverage besides, that possesses so many superior qualities, as pure Tea from China, ask the millions who drink it!

Oh, "thrice blessed" Tea! give me its soothing balm, its quickening power. Let my blood run clear, unadulterated by a mingled mass of herbal extracts; but rather may the genial wave of sparkling Tea usurp the place, where such foul trash might speed the way to an untimely death!

M. L. GORR.

LOCAL NEWS.

Court of Justice.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The court opened this morning with a full house, drawn thither by the announcement of the trial of the three cases of State versus Fagan, for assault, with intent to kill, upon William Gallagher, State versus Gallagher, for assault, with intent to kill, upon Bernard Fagan, and State versus William Gallagher, for assault upon William Reynolds. The Counsel on both sides were present, as were also the parties in the various suits.

The first case was State versus Fagan, and the latter was put upon trial for assault, with intent to kill, upon William Gallagher. William Sheffield, Esq., appeared as counsel for the State, and C. C. Van Zandt, Esq., for the defendant.

Mr. Van Zandt moved that, in order to save time, the evidence in both cases—State versus Fagan and State versus Gallagher, be received in succession, and that there be but one argument for both. This was agreed to by the counsel on the other side, and by the Court, and with this understanding the case proceeded, the trial of Fagan taking the precedence. Bernard Fagan was arraigned, and the complaint read, to which he pleaded "not guilty."

William Gallagher was the first witness called by the State. He stated that as he was going home from his work on the night of the 20th of October, met Fagan, who approached, and without any previous words, made several "charges" at him with a two-edged knife. That he (Gallagher) offered him money to let him pass. Fagan said "It is no use—I have got you now and will lean on you."

My Judge Perry. "He said he would have my life."

The knife touched the skin in three places—two on the back of the head and one on the arm. *Had no knife myself.* Had forty-seven dollars in money about me. Had just settled with Mr. Hall. Ran off as quick as I got clear.

By Mr. Van Zandt, Fagan had threatened my life in the morning. Said he would be revenged. I used no offensive language to him. I wanted off the threats from his knife with a bundle of dirty linen which I was carrying home to be washed. [The remainder of the testimony was in relation to the extent of the injuries; and which facts will appear in the testimony of others below.]

The Mayor was called, and testified to the appearance of the man after the assault.

Nathan Chaffee was put upon the stand. His testimony was of the same nature as that of the Mayor.

Ann Williams called. Was with Bernard Fagan on the night of the 20th of October, when he met Gallagher. Went back a short distance after they met. Heard Fagan ask Gallagher what he struck that man for in the morning. Heard Bernard tell Gallagher to "put up that knife," several times. Other things were said. Understood nothing more. After they had separated, went to the spot. Bernard picked up a butcher knife and said "See what a knife he carried."

Here Mr. Sheffield, with much delicacy and many apologies, introduced a delicate question which he said he wished to put to the lady on the stand. He wished, for purposes connected with the case, to ask whether she was engaged to the defendant. Here was a pretty question for a modest damsel of 18, before a room full of men! The young lady blushed, Sheffield insisted, and the Court showed a disposition to press the question, when Van Zandt arose to his feet and vehemently protested against any pressing of such a question, and begged the lady would not be required to commit herself on so delicate a point and in such a place. It is needless to add that his objection was sustained, and the blushing damsel was permitted to retire.

Dr. James Turner was called, and testified to the severe injuries of the man. To a question by Mr. Sheffield in relation to the dangerous nature of the wound on Gallagher's arm, and what would have been the consequence if the knife had not struck where it did, he dryly remarked that in that case it would have undoubtedly struck somewhere else! He was as cool looking a man as he had ever seen come out of a fray. This closed the testimony in case No. 1. William Gallagher was then arraigned on a charge of assault, with intent to kill, on Bernard Fagan, and pleaded not guilty.

Bernard Fagan called to the stand. Had some difficulty with Gallagher in the morning, in which they both agreed to meet at 8 o'clock the next morning and fight it out. Walking out in the evening in company with a young lady, when he saw Gallagher approaching. He told the girl to "go," and approaching Gallagher, remarked to him that it was a fine evening, and they might as well fight it out now as in the morning—at the same time taking off coat and hat. Discovered that Gallagher had a butcher knife, drew a knife and told him I was even with him. Struck him with the handle end of the knife, threw him down, pounded his head against the stones—did not strike him with point of the knife; think he got the wounds by having his head beat against the stones, and on his right arm, from his own knife, in falling. After the wind was out of him, he threw the knife away from him about five feet.

No other witnesses were called, and the counsel proceeded to argue the case. Mr. Van Zandt delivered an able and ingenious plea, and we never heard Mr. Sheffield do better. Fagan was adjudged probably guilty and held in \$1000 for his appearance at the Supreme Court for Newport County on the third Monday in February. He will probably get bail. In case No. 2, Gallagher was adjudged not guilty and discharged.

In case No. 3, State versus Gallagher, for assault upon William Reynolds, Gallagher entered a *nolo contendere*, and was fined \$6 and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

It was this latter assault out of which grew those detailed above.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY AND BINDERY. Our ancient city is so seldom selected by enterprising young business men as a field for their labors, that it is with real pleasure that we herald the advent of a new manufacturing establishment, more especially when in doing so we bring before the public those whom we can confidently recommend as worthy of its patronage and esteem. By an advertisement in our paper this morning, it will be seen that Mr. Frederick W. Shipman has removed his Blank Book Manufactory and Book Bindery from New York to the rooms in Narragansett Building, over Hazard & Caswell's store, in this city. Mr. S. has for several years been connected with the establishment of Asa L. Shipman, Esq., in New York, one of the most extensive Book Binders of that city, and is thoroughly acquainted with his business in all its branches.

He is about removing the appliances of his business to this city, the facilities offered by which will enable him to do his work in the best style of the art. As a mechanic he is thorough, and from the specimens of his work which we have seen, we think he cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most fastidious. If our Newport friends will only send in to him one-half of the jobs which are now sent to Providence and other places, we are sure that he will have as much business as he can desire. This, we think, they will do, and thus keep in our town a portion of the funds which are annually sent to other places for things which we ourselves can as well manufacture.

HOW BY LYING TO SAVE FIVE DOLLARS, A MAN LOST NINETY.—Last spring, a man whom we will call Patrick, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Newport jail, and to pay the costs of prosecution, for stealing from the fire, corner of Thames and Franklin Streets, in this city. He served out his term of imprisonment, and it only remained for him to pay the costs and be free. Patrick had money; he had eighty dollars in the savings bank—but he was not a going to part with that, not he, for any costs the "bloody spalpeens" might claim. So he sends a friend to draw the eighty dollars out of the bank, lock it up in a strong box, and bring him the key. This arranged, he was prepared to take "the poor man's oath," and thus cheat the State out of the amount of costs. But somebody "smelt a rat," and when Pat came forward to swear that he had not so much money in the world as would pay the costs, the Magistrates would listen to nothing of the kind, but told him he might take his choice—pay up, or return to his old quarters in the jail. After a pretty considerable degree of turning and twisting, Pat finally concluded to cave in, and accordingly paid up and was discharged.

Now it chanced that Patrick had a son-in-law—a fellow who had married his daughter. This young gentleman had got his eyes on the aforesaid strong box, had learned by some means that it contained the snug little sum of eighty dollars, all in shining gold, and he determined, so far as possession was concerned, to make it his own. So, under pretence of returning his father-in-law's return to freedom, he procured a plentiful supply of the essence of knock down and drag out, of which Patrick, whose appetite was whetted by long abstinence, imbibed deeply, till he became drunk as a lord and crazy as a bed-bug. Now what does the young man do but take a hammer and chisel, break open the strong box, seize upon the gold, and decamp to parts unknown. Meanwhile Patrick, warmed up by the effects of the liquor, had become uproarious to that extent that the whole neighborhood echoed to the music of his bacchanalian revels; and reaching the ears of a couple of the guardians of the night, they stepped in and marched him to the watch-house, from which he was taken to the Court of Justice, and treated to a plaster of five dollars for being "indecently drunk." Patrick's course on his recent son-in-law were

"not loud, but deep," and though he said little, it was doubtless because his brain was busy in figuring up the profits of his speculation in attempting, by perjurying himself, to defraud the State out of the sum of five dollars.

Evening Union Prayer Meeting.

Mr. Editor:—Please give notice that in compliance with the request of many citizens, the Committee of the Newport Christian Union have decided to hold a Prayer and Conference Meeting, at the Vestries or Chapels of the different Churches—the first to be held on Thursday evening, Nov. 11th at the Vestry of the First Baptist Church, Spring St., to which all are kindly invited. NEWPORT, NOV. 9, 1885.

EXPLOSION AND TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A STEAMER IN NEW YORK.

—We condense from the New York Express the following account of the explosion and destruction of a tow-boat in that city on Saturday last. The high-pressure tow propeller Petrel, while passing the foot of Duane street, exploded her boiler, and was blown to atoms, at about half-past 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The hull sunk immediately. The body of the engineer was thrown up some 90 or 100 feet into the air, and fell with such force that it broke through the upper, and fell to the lower deck of a steamer. The body had lost one leg, and was horribly mutilated.

Another man, a hand on board, was picked out of the water and taken to the hospital. He had several severe wounds. It is thought that the Captain and one of the hands were blown to atoms, as no trace of either has been found.

Two large pieces of the boiler, or steam chimney of the propeller were blown 200 feet, and landed upon the Duane street pier, close to a crowd of workmen, but no one was injured by them. One piece was nearly three feet in diameter, and the other about half the size.

Mr. Lawrence, the clerk of the steamer Broadway, states that he observed the propeller going past the pier, and heard the usual salutation from the steam whistle; he swung his handkerchief by way of recognition, when she instantly exploded, the smoke pipe and fragments of the boat being blown in all directions. He heard a crash near him, and on turning his attention that way, saw the dead body of the engineer, which had fallen through the deck.

No one has the remotest idea of the cause of the explosion, as, except the man who was taken to the Hospital, no one who was on board the propeller has been seen since. When he is able to speak he may be able to throw some light upon the occurrence.

A marriage between a Frenchman and an English girl, duly solemnized in England, both parties being of full age, has been declared void in France, for want of the consent of the husband's father. The adoption of a similar principle here, would "unhitch" half the couples in the United States.

DIED.

In this city, 8th inst., Mrs. Eliza Read, aged 39 years.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Young st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Experiment, Hovea, Portsmouth coal mines, probably for Plymouth.
Caroline, Dyer, Fall River.
Unico, of Hartford, Snow, New York for Prov.
Peru, of Boston, Corbit, Portsmouth coal mines for Plymouth.
Julia Rogers, Perkins, Porto Rico for N.Y.
River Belle, Duane, Prov. for Norwich.
Aeronaui, Godfrey, Albany for Sandwich.
Resolution, Lewis, Wickford.

SAILED.

Martha Jane, Corbett, Fall River.
James Neilson, Senoson, Taunton.
Albany, Hall, Providence.
Sea Rover, of New Orleans, Providence.
Harriet Gardner, Brigantine, Caudenas.
Telegraph, Nickerson, New York.
Senator, Mackey, New York.
Kate Merrill, (not Hastings) Weeks, N.Y.
John Lester, New York.
Paragon, Cobleigh, New York.
Flying Fish, Estelle, Huntington.

Ricard, Briggs, New York.
Elia, Wood, Southampton.
Resolution, Lewis, Wickford.
Exact, Gould, Hartford.

Went to sea at 3 p.m. ship Sultana, Barrett, Prov. for New York.

DISASTERS, &c.

Dr. Julia Rogers, reported above, is at Quantic, she came in in distress—having lost main topmast, spring stay, stove boat, split foremast. She has one man down with the yellow fever, who, however, is recovering.

Brig Kate Heath, of New York, from Cardenas for Portland, with sugar and molasses, sprung a leak on the night of the 1st inst., and was run ashore between 1 and 2 a.m. on Cape Lookout Spit. The Captain (Ketchum) thinks the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. Sea Wrecker, Leake, from Tucker, N.J. went ashore, no date, off Cape Henry beach, and went to pieces. One man was drowned.

Special Notices.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
The packet ship VIGILANT, Capt. Heath, will sail for the above port, on or before Saturday, 13th inst. For freight, apply to H. B. Rider, Pier 31st St. N.Y.

NEWTON BROTHERS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fine Groceries, Cakes of Thames and Pelham Streets, adjoining the Post Office Building.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S

PURE & GENUINE LIGHT STRAW-COLORED MEDICINAL

COD LIVER OIL,

PREPARED FROM SELECTED LIVERS ONLY.

The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Infants, General Debility, and all diseases arising from deficient nutrition. Professor Parker, in the "American Medical Monthly," says:—
"We have had patients use it, who had tried almost every manufacturer's oil, and give this the decided preference. It is easily digested, and does what is expected of it. It is of a light straw-color, has none of the rancid fish odor, but is sweet and pleasant."
Professors Palmer and Quam, in the "Pensinsular Medical Monthly," say:—
"We pronounce it to be as free from odor, color and taste, as Cod Liver Oil seemingly can be."

From Professor A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts:—

GENTLEMEN:—I have subjected to chemical analysis the Cod Liver Oil prepared and put up for sale by Messrs. Hazard & Caswell, of Newport, R. I. It proves to contain unadulterated, the best compound, essential to efficiency of action; and in comparison with the finest specimens I have seen of foreign or domestic origin, it takes the highest place.

The importance of having a reliable source from which this valuable remedy, in a state of purity, can be obtained, leads me to a recommendation, with confidence, this excellent article. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to State of Massachusetts.

The testimony of every Resident Physician corresponds with the opinion of Professor Hayes, viz:—

Dr. James C. Warner, M. D., Thos. C. Dunn, M. D., David King, M. D., H. E. Turner, M. D., Daniel Watson, M. D., W. Argyle Watson, M. D., Samuel W. Butler, M. D.

BUBBELL, Chemist, of Philadelphia, says:—
"It is unexcelled by that of any other manufacturer, for freshness, freedom from taste and odor. It is more efficient than any similar article yet offered."

Our Oil, if not too long kept by the dealer, is perfectly sweet and palatable, but requiring to be manufactured into emulsions or jellies, to conceal a nauseous taste, as inferior Oils do.

The testimony of hundreds, to the same effect, can be presented, but any one acquainted with the sensible properties of the Oil will at once perceive its great superiority over any inferior oil offered to the public. We call attention to the fact that each bottle, the signature of Hazard & Caswell, and also upon the metallic capsule covering the cork.

Address: HAZARD & CASWELL, Chemists and Druggists, Newport, R. I. For sale everywhere.

L. L. MOORE & CO.'S

LIFE PRESERVING VEST.

THE undersigned having received the agency for the sale of the above named well-known Life Preserver, are now prepared to fill orders for the same, to any extent. The Preserver needs no recommendation on our part, as the recent exhibition of its qualities have fully established its value to the marine and others. The public are particularly requested to call and examine the Vest. D. J. & N. H. GORR, 79 Thames-st.

New this Morning.

Collector's Sale of Real Estate.

Collector's Office, Newport, Oct. 7th, 1885.

BY virtue of a warrant so directed, I have this day attached the following Real Estate, in the City of Newport, and shall sell the same on the 10th day of November, 1885, on the premises, at public auction, and to the highest bidder the following parcels of real estate, or so much of the same as will be sufficient to pay the amount of tax assessed upon them, with all costs and charges and incidental expenses: the amount of tax and description of said estates as follows:—

The estate of Lewis Cope, situated on Poplar street adjoining, and west of estate of Ann and Mary Jane Benson. Assessed for \$3.01.

The Estate of John D. Northam and others situated on the west side of Washington street, being the Redwood estate wharf &c. amount of tax \$1.29.

The Wharton estate situated on Washington street, South of Redwood estate. Assessed for \$1.29.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a.m. with the first named estate, and will be continued in such order as the Collector shall direct.

Wm. H. BARKER, Collector of Taxes

F. W. SHIPMAN,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

BOOK BINDER & PAPER RULER.

Rooms in Narragansett Building, over Hazard & Caswell's Store, 130 Thames-St., Newport, R. I.

Blank and Printed Binding, Paper Ruling, Pamphlet and Music Binding, and job and fancy work, executed in the highest style of art.

All descriptions of Blank Books manufactured to order and warranted equal to the best New York work; also, Fancy Book Making of all varieties.

The subscriber solicits a share of the public patronage and feels sure that through his experience and the introduction of every facility offered by new and improved machinery, his work will give satisfaction.

F. W. SHIPMAN.

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Great Sale of Dry Goods.

STORE No. 176 Thames Street, north side of the Rhode Island Union Bank Building, and formerly occupied by James Phillips, where you can find for thirty days, and marked at the lowest possible prices, a new selected stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Embroideries, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, Linen, Carpets and Blankets.

Also, Ladies' Rackets, Goggles and Trowsers. Don't fail to call and examine.

Store No. 176 Thames-st.

CORN, FLOUR, BAKING-Powder, Fine Tea and Potatoes.

224 Baseline Corn.

1000 lbs. Fine Feed.

1000 lbs. Buckwheat.

1000 lbs. Potatoes.

150 Bbls. Flour, just received from Albany, per ship H. L. Smith, and for sale this day at Commercial Wharf.

ALBANY, per ship H. L. Smith, and for sale this day at Commercial Wharf.

MISSISSIPPI and Children's BROWN—All of the small sizes of white and colored ribbed woolen Hosiery, for sale at

100 C. W. TURNER'S, 125 Front-st.

EXTRA SALT HERRING, Superior to First's

Backward, this is to certify

SAVERS, 297 Thames-st.

ONE hundred lbs. Butter Packages just received and for sale at

SAVERS, 297 Thames-st.

GOOD BUTTER—Y. H. Turner, 125 Front-st.

SAVERS, 297 Thames-st.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S

PURE & GENUINE LIGHT STRAW-COLORED MEDICINAL

COD LIVER OIL,

PREPARED FROM SELECTED LIVERS ONLY.

The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Infants, General Debility, and all diseases arising from deficient nutrition. Professor Parker, in the "American Medical Monthly," says:—
"We have had patients use it, who had tried almost every manufacturer's oil, and give this the decided preference. It is easily digested, and does what is expected of it. It is of a light straw-color, has none of the rancid fish odor, but is sweet and pleasant."
Professors Palmer and Quam, in the "Pensinsular Medical Monthly," say:—
"We pronounce it to be as free from odor, color and taste, as Cod Liver Oil seemingly can be."

From Professor A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts:—

GENTLEMEN:—I have subjected to chemical analysis the Cod Liver Oil prepared and put up for sale by Messrs. Hazard & Caswell, of Newport, R. I. It proves to contain unadulterated, the best compound, essential to efficiency of action; and in comparison with the finest specimens I have seen of foreign or domestic origin, it takes the highest place.

The importance of having a reliable source from which this valuable remedy, in a state of purity, can be obtained, leads me to a recommendation, with confidence, this excellent article. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to State of Massachusetts.

The testimony of every Resident Physician corresponds with the opinion of Professor Hayes, viz:—

Dr. James C. Warner, M. D., Thos. C. Dunn, M. D., David King, M. D., H. E. Turner, M. D., Daniel Watson, M. D., W. Argyle Watson, M. D., Samuel W. Butler, M. D.

BUBBELL, Chemist, of Philadelphia, says:—
"It is unexcelled by that of any other manufacturer, for freshness, freedom from taste and odor. It is more efficient than any similar article yet offered."

Our Oil, if not too long kept by the dealer, is perfectly sweet and palatable, but requiring to be manufactured into emulsions or jellies, to conceal a nauseous taste, as inferior Oils do.

The testimony of hundreds, to the same effect, can be presented, but any one acquainted with the sensible properties of the Oil will at once perceive its great superiority over any inferior oil offered to the public. We call attention to the fact that each bottle, the signature of Hazard & Caswell, and also upon the metallic capsule covering the cork.

Address: HAZARD & CASWELL, Chemists and Druggists, Newport, R. I. For sale everywhere.

L. L. MOORE & CO.'S

LIFE PRESERVING VEST.

THE undersigned having received the agency for the sale of the above named well-known Life Preserver, are now prepared to fill orders for the same, to any extent. The Preserver needs no recommendation on our part, as the recent exhibition of its qualities have fully established its value to the marine and others. The public are particularly requested to call and examine the Vest. D. J. & N. H. GORR, 79 Thames-st.

New this Morning.

Lotteries.

LADIES—We have received our Fall list, at 33 Nassau-st., and are glad to call and see them and leave your orders. We will get them up in good style and short notice. Call and look at them, as the

for the trade in the United States. The supply of these goods is limited, and the demand is increasing. The Government is taking steps to increase the supply of these goods, and to ensure that the demand is met. The Government is also taking steps to ensure that the demand is met by the supply of these goods. The Government is also taking steps to ensure that the demand is met by the supply of these goods.

It is a fact that in any case the price will be a-
 ttracted to some or any part of the country.
 (Continued on page 10)

[illegible]

cl
N
V
at

(A) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (A) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 (B) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 (D) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 (E) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (E) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$